

## PRAISE AND BLAME.

Gov. Altgeld's Recent Action Considered in Two Ways.

Moon of Michigan Thinks He is the Worst Element.

STATES RIGHTS FAITH.

A North Carolina Member Naturally Clings to It.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—[Special.]—Washington has suffered in spirit over the great railroad strike, and it cannot be denied that many congressmen have felt panicky. When the senate met for the first time after the holiday, it transpired only a little routine business and adjourned over till Monday, pleading fatigue, but really, as it would seem, because the conscript fathers were in too much excitement to transact business and did not want to express themselves on bills and resolutions brought forward relating to labor troubles. The house was really doing business for some days by unanimous consent, as so many members were absent and so many more on special committee work that the point of no quorum would have compelled an adjournment. On the day when, so far as could be judged from the morning papers, matters in Chicago were reaching a climax the city was constantly agitated by fresh rumors, and in the capital building nothing else was talked about. The first was to the effect that Senator Kyle had received a telegram that Chicago was on fire in five places and the regulars shooting down the mob by hundreds. The labor committee was baited almost beyond endurance and when Chairman McGinnis received a noon telegram that nothing very serious had occurred there was a most astonishing expression of relief.

One side of the shield. A few, however, talked with great plainness and freedom, and among these Hon. J. W. Moon of Michigan stands out. "It is a sad day for Americans and a bad day for republics, and one of the worst features in it is that Altgeld performance. It is simply ridiculous that an American governor should take such a position and on such flimsy pretenses. He says that the trouble is that there are no engineers and firemen to run the trains. Sure enough, and why not? The mob has clubbed and hounded every one who tried it, till from fear of their lives, they are waiting for protection. As to Mr. Cleveland, he has taken cold of it, and now he must put it through if it takes every soldier in the United States. He is a coward for volunteers from states where there is no trouble if it is necessary."

"Have you any ideas as to the final result?" "I can only give it in a boy's Fourth of July illustration—it depends on just how the cracker is placed when it goes off. Apparently we are on the verge of a revolution, and the future is dark, but surely the intelligent American people cannot have made up their minds to surrender to anarchy. Here is the cause of my greatest grief—that, after all, we may have to surrender our position on standing armies and individual liberty and adopt the system of older nations. We have pointed at their standing armies as cruel and useless burdens, and now it is simply sickening to think that our case may soon be as bad as theirs. One fact we must not forget, and that is, we must soon decide between two alternatives. We must either have some kind of—well, I don't know what name to give it, but I mean some system by which labor can have power to decide its own disputes, or we must have a much stronger central government, cruel alternatives, but that's the way it looks. As to John P. Altgeld, I look on him as the worst element in the case. I think every anarchist or communist, or whatever he calls himself, every fiend in Chicago, is encouraged by the fact that Altgeld is governor."

An Opposite Opinion. It is scarcely necessary to add that there is a very strong expression of opinion exactly to the opposite, and among the most plain spoken on that side is Hon. S. B. Alexander of North Carolina, who says: "In spite of thickening troubles and dangers, I am still a firm believer in the sacred rights of the states, and I would much prefer that Illinois be left to deal with them in her own way till she confesses her inability. Then, and then only, should there be federal interference. Far better for us to bear the ills we have than to call in the federal power, when centralization once established, it never gives it up without a struggle. Once established the rule that there is to be a federal prefect in each city and federal troops to back him, and we shall have the man on horseback managing our affairs. Our form of government was never made for that sort of thing. As to this I have talked about the courts, I think if anything can be judged by recent events the greatest danger just now is in usurpation by the courts."

As every hour brought new and startling rumors, dividing the city, which was that the president had called on New York and Pennsylvania for volunteer militia, old members recalled many strange incidents of the riots of 1877. A southern member related this semibarbarous or ghastly grotesque anecdote: "There was one day when Hayes got badly rattled and asked some of the southern governors if they could furnish troops on call. Governor Wade Hampton promptly responded that he could send him a fully equipped negro regiment at six hours' notice. If all the iron of history could be concentrated in one act, it could scarcely exceed that manifested in a regiment of South Carolina darkies marching to put down a rebellion in Illinois." As a matter of fact, say the Carolinians, there is really a fine regiment of colored militia, or well organized companies enough to form one at short notice.

Looking to Arbitration. Besides the general measures before the house committees on labor there are no less than nine bills and resolutions having a special bearing on the present troubles. One introduced by Senator George provides that when there has been arbitration under the act of Oct. 1, 1888, and the corporation shall refuse to accept it, no United States court shall issue any injunction against the employees and no marshal in any manner interfere. It also makes it the duty of readers under United States courts to accept such arbitration. Senator

Davis has introduced in the senate the bill formally introduced by Mr. Tawney in the house providing a very comprehensive plan for settling railroad strikes. Chairman McGinnis admits that the longer he studies it the less scope he sees for federal laws, as nearly all strikes fall properly under state laws. His plan provides for arbitrators to be appointed by both sides who shall choose a deciding arbitrator, and when decision has been rendered the presumption of law shall be against the party which declines to accept it.

## MAY OPEN NEXT WEEK.

The Santa Fe Shops Reopening—Rumor that the strike was off. An Associated Press bulletin reached Topeka this morning that President Debs had declared the strike off. It seems that Debs made a statement to a Chicago reporter "that the strike had been declared off," and adding a moment later, "under certain conditions," but in the haste and confusion the reporter did not catch his last word.

General Manager J. J. Frey of the Santa Fe, when informed by a ST. JOHNS JOURNAL reporter that there was a rumor that President Debs had declared the A. R. U. strike off, said: "The strike has been off several days as far as the Santa Fe is concerned. We are doing business as usual, and doing more business now than we have for some time. We have all the men we need to operate the road except in a few places where we are not in a hurry about filling and Mr. Debs' announcement will not affect us in the least. None of the strikers will be taken back and the company will stick to its position taken at the beginning of the strike."

"The Topeka shops will probably be opened next week, I have not yet decided upon the day but shall probably decide today or tomorrow."

As Mr. Frey ordered the Topeka shops closed before the men struck, they are not in the eyes of the company considered as strikers and will accordingly be allowed to fill their old places when the shops are reopened. It is, however, expected that a few of the most prominent A. R. U. leaders who were advising a strike when the shops were ordered closed, will be discharged when they ask to go back to work.

Treasurer Edward Wilder could not give any definite information today in regard to pay day, except that it is not likely to be tomorrow.

## MRS. DIGGS' SIDE.

She Tells Her Side of the Controversy to a Reporter.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs was asked by a ST. JOHNS JOURNAL reporter last evening what telegram Mrs. Lease referred to in her speech yesterday when she said that Mrs. Diggs had sent a telegram saying that the governor was a traitor. "I think," she said, "that she must have referred to an interview I gave out more than a year ago when Senator Martin was elected, but she has interpolated the part declaring that the governor is a traitor. I did not say it. I never did. Mrs. Lease has said herself repeatedly that Governor Cleveland is a traitor, and now she is trying to drag me into it."

"What did you intend to say when you stepped to the front of the platform?" "I merely wanted to tell her that she had told a lie and asked her to correct it. I thought the time and place to call her down was right then and there when she had made the charge and before the same people."

"Will you refer to it again in a speech?" "Probably not, but I don't know. She is trying to make it appear that it is a personal matter between her and me. I want to assure you that it is nothing of the kind. There is no personal quarrel between us. We ought to both work for the good of the party."

## THE CYCLISTS COMBINE.

They Stand Together Against a Woman Who Claims She Was Hurt.

Mary Carruthers, who sued Morris Stevenson in Justice Pury's court for running against her with a bicycle, got judgment for \$40 last evening. The cyclists nearly all side with Stevenson and they will help him appeal the case to the district court. The accident occurred at the corner of Tenth street and Topeka avenue and the defendant claims it was Mrs. Carruthers' own fault. She was badly bruised.

It is said the law against fast driving is soon to be enforced against bicycles. Bicycles are vehicles and the city ordinance provides that no vehicle except fire engines and the police patrol shall move faster than four miles and hour.

## TWO FIRES.

A Pair of Small Houses That Do Very Little Damage.

The fire department was called out twice yesterday afternoon. The first was an alarm from box 6 for a blaze in the house at 914, north Western avenue, owned and occupied by Wm. Garnett. It was set afire by boys. The damage was about \$24.

At 8:15 last evening there was an alarm by telephone calling them to 334 Taylor street. By some mistake the firemen from station No. 2 went to Bennett flats. The fire was in the grocery store owned by William Houser and occupied by A. M. Leslie. The damage was about \$75.

Thousands of new patrons have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla this season and realized its benefit in blood purified and strength restored.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles. J. K. Jones.

## NEWS OF KANSAS.

L. E. Perley of Emporia Supposed to be Drowned.

President of Orphans' Home Badly Hurt at Silksville.

## OTHER STATE NEWS.

A Hutchinson Man May Die from Exposure.

EMPORIA, July 13.—L. E. Perley of this place went out to his farm which is ten miles southwest of here and left there day before yesterday morning. Up to last night he had not returned and search was made for him.

His team was found in the woods on the Cottonwood river, near Thompson's ford. The cushions were wet and there was other indication that the team had been struggling in the water. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Perley is drowned. A large number of persons have gone to the ford to drag the river for his body.

## MAY DIE FROM EXPOSURE.

A Hutchinson Man Lies Out all Night After Being Struck.

HUTCHINSON, July 13.—Officer Coleman told a man lying in the alley in the rear of Johnson's undertaking establishment whom he first thought to be dead but who proved to be Mike Clifford who lives at 106 B street.

When found he was cold, and had evidently lain out all night. Mrs. Rice, who keeps a boarding house the second door from the alley, says the man lay in the alley all night to her knowledge. He has some cuts on his head and it looks like he had met with foul play. The doctors say his chances for recovery are very slim.

Clifford is about twenty-five years of age, and is a drayman by occupation.

## A BRAVE LITTLE BOY.

Walks a Mile With a Broken Arm to Secure Help for an Old Man.

OTTAWA, July 13.—L. C. Stine met with an accident that by a miracle escaped a fatal result. In company with a little boy, an inmate of the Orphans' Home, Mr. Stine was driving a team at the Silksville farm, and in a moment when his attention was diverted the horses took sudden fright at a reaper and got beyond control before he could secure the reins. The animals dashed the wagon against a stone fence, hurling both inmates against the wall. The little boy had his arm broken and was badly hurt. Mr. Stine, however, was unharmed, and properly appreciating that help was immediately necessary the little fellow clasped the dangling portion of his arm to his side and walked a mile to a neighboring farm house where he gave the alarm.

Mr. Stine is very seriously hurt. One hip is broken, in such a manner that it is feared that it will be permanently crippled, and the body is a mass of cuts and bruises.

## FOUL PLAY FEARED.

A Stranger Who Came to Emporia Disappears in a Mysterious Manner.

EMPORIA, July 13.—Last Monday a stranger tall and light complexioned, engaged J. W. Ogle, a drayman, to haul his boat down to the Cottonwood. The gentlemen seemed to have money and said he was from Pennsylvania and would camp and fish until corn cutting time.

Last evening some boys found the boat drifting down the river with one arm gone and most of the provisions and fishing tackle in it. Although search has been made for the owner no trace of him has been found and it is feared that some one has made way with him for his money.

Moved to the Kansas Side.

ATCHISON, July 13.—T. R. Cook, assistant superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, is here. As a result of Mr. Cook's visit, the Rock Island telegraph office will probably be moved to the Kansas side of the Missouri river, and located in the Todd transfer office at the west approach to the bridge. In a short time the road will have transferred all its interests to this side of the river.

## Populist Paper Quits.

CONCORDIA, July 13.—The Alliant, the Populist organ at this place, announces that this week's issue is its last. In an editorial it says: "Most anyone knows when he has got enough. To run a People's party paper and oppose the element that is determined to run the party on ring principles is a larger job than our ability is capable of doing."

## Owin' More Than He Could Pay.

EFFINGHAM, July 13.—A. M. Brunce, the creamery man, has left the town for parts unknown. He owed nearly everybody in town. Besides this he was behind with most of his patrons in the country for the amount of several hundred dollars. He came here from Missouri last spring and did a good business until he left last Saturday night, taking everything he had with him.

## Colored Baptists.

ATCHISON, July 13.—The Sunday school convention of Northeastern Kansas colored Baptists at the Ebenezer Baptist church has closed. H. M. G. Spencer was elected president, Miss Myrtle Penell, secretary, and Miss Ophelia Marlan of Frankfort, treasurer.

## Killed in a Runaway.

OTTAWA, July 13.—Miss Sallie Sarchit living near Williamsburg was instantly killed in a runaway at that place.

The lady agents of the Kansas Mutual Life will meet Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock with Miss MacVicar, at the offices of the company, Central National bank building. Subject for discussion: "Endowment Insurance." Everybody interested in endowment insurance is invited to be present.

Commencing Saturday morning, July 14, the Auburn and Lake car line will be operated by A. E. Coville, who succeeded Mr. Holmes. New horses, in good condition, will be used, and regular trips are promised. This news will be received with satisfaction by the patrons of the horse line.

American Steam Laundry, 112 West 7th street, tele. 341.

tion would be of no force because the Pullman strikers do not come under the interstate commerce law, and therefore the only way of obtaining a settlement would be to carry on the strike."

On passing his comments on moral law, strike legislation and historical precedents, Mr. Gompers referred to the settlement of the great miners' strike in England some months ago, when Lord Rosebery arbitrated the differences between the miners and owners.

"These circumstances are the same as exist here now. Military force was brought in to force a settlement, but it could not be effected that way. Lord Rosebery took upon himself to settle it and did. It seems to me that if this could be done in Europe, it could be done in America. We should have strict arbitration laws here."

## MAY INDICT THE MANAGERS.

Judge Grosscup Has an Afterthought and Delivered a New Charge.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Judge Grosscup called the federal grand jury before him today and delivered to that body further instructions regarding the scope of the investigation of the strike.

The judge told the grand jurors that it is their duty to investigate the railroads if evidence is presented to them that the roads have violated the law. The grand jury was called into court. After hearing a statement from the foreman that the jurors desired to adjourn until for Sunday, and giving his consent, the court said:

"I have something more I desire to say. It is my duty to give you further instruction. No man is above the law. The line of criminality is not drawn between classes, but between those who violate the law and those who do not. The fact that a man occupies a high position does not exempt him from indictment or trial. The fact that a man occupies a lower position does not preclude him from making known his grievances."

"Your door ought to be open to all who may come with evidence that is tangible and not based upon hearsay. It is stated in the public prints that some of our fellow citizens believe that the interference with the mails and interstate commerce was the result of a conspiracy among men higher in the railroads than employees."

"If two or more men wrongfully agreed, either for the purpose of creating public sympathy, or for any other purpose, to have the mails or interstate commerce stopped, they are guilty of conspiracy. If two or more men agreed wrongfully among themselves for the purpose of creating public sympathy, to discharge men, intending that their discharge would stop the passing of the mails or interstate commerce, they are guilty of conspiracy."

"If two or more men wrongfully agreed not to employ men to take the places of men who had quit work, and allowed the trains to stand in order to create public sympathy, they would be guilty of conspiracy, unless their circumstances were such that the employment of new men would lead to danger to those men or to the public interests. Every man is entitled to bring his complaint if he brings with him tangible evidence. It is the duty, as well as the pleasure of the district attorney to submit such evidence to you if it is presented and it is your duty to hear it."

It is probable that the grand jury will send for the telegrams sent and received by the managers during the strike, as was done with the telegrams of Debs and other leaders of the strike. The grand jury will adjourn this evening until Tuesday morning, and the investigation of the railroads may not begin until next week.

## MAY SEND TROOPS HOME.

General Orndorff Says There Is No More Danger.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Adjutant General Orndorff, who was at the mayor's office today, stated in his opinion that all the state troops coming from outside the city could safely be withdrawn at this time. Chicago, he said, has never been so quiet and orderly as during the last two days.

He did not say the outside troops would be withdrawn, but expressed the opinion that they could safely be. The mayor asked if the adjutant general had talked to him on the subject. Orndorff said: "The adjutant general thinks the troops which came from outside towns may safely be withdrawn at this time. I am of the same opinion."

"I will send them home today." "No," he said, "keep them as long as there is a possibility of their being needed. Much depends upon the result of this proposition to the general managers."

## PHELAN GOES TO JAIL.

He Is Sentenced to Six Months by Judge Taft.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The government building was crowded with strikers anticipating Phelan's sentence today. Forty deputies were sworn in to prevent disturbance.

Judge Taft of the United States court, found Phelan guilty of contempt of court and sentenced him to six months imprisonment in the Warren county jail at Lebanon, Ohio.

Judge Taft's decision was very long, requiring a full hour to render. The judge reviewed it at great length, and the testimony, which he declared showed unmistakably that Phelan came here as the agent and co-worker with Debs to institute and direct a boycott, in order to compel the Pullman Car company to treat with its employees, who, it appears, are not eligible to membership in the A. R. U.

Phelan's denial of personal agency had no weight with the court, owing to the evasive and flippant nature of his testimony and in the face of the telegrams passing between him and Debs as well as his public utterances. He knew the Cincinnati Southern road was in the hands of a receiver and yet his first efforts were directed against it. The court found that he was the active agent here in the unlawful conspiracy with Debs and others to paralyze the business of the United States, or in other words to starve the nation in order to force an employer into terms.

Applying the law of the facts, the court held that to undertake to force a break of contracts was an unlawful conspiracy. Moreover, the whole plan was a boycott, which has been declared by all the states, except Minnesota, to be unlawful. The court plainly recognized the right of laborers to unite, and even to combine their unions, and appoint leaders for the purpose of obtaining a better price for their labor. They were warranted in striking, that is, leaving their

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

employers in a body to better their own interests, but there was no warrant in law for a boycott.

## LABOR LEADERS CONFERENCE.

Trades Unions Many of Them Opposed to Striking.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The session of the labor leaders today was a hot one, and many strong speeches were made on both sides of the resolution as to whether the American Federation of Labor should order a general strike of the members in sympathy with the Pullman strikers, and at the request of the A. R. U. several presidents and secretaries of different labor organizations of this city came to the committee room to get instructions as to what to do.

They said all their men were out and they had no instructions. They were refused admission, and many grew disgusted. The strikers were apparently sorry for the step already taken.

A strong speech was made by M. J. Carroll of the International Typographical union in favor of a general strike. He appealed to the feeling of the conference on the manner in which labor had been trampled upon by capital, and that the only way to force a recognition was to order a complete stop.

Messrs. McGuire and Perkins made speeches in the same line urging most emphatically in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Drummond took up the side of the opposition and discussed at some length the inadvisability of a general strike.

He said: "I want Debs to understand that it is unnecessary for us to order a strike. He wishes to shift the responsibility off from his shoulders and I object to it. If he has started it and cannot win let him lose it."

"If we should order a strike now the financial situation of the country is in such a condition, that a great many of our members would not go out and the vacancies would be filled with non-unionists. I believe that the condition of this country is in such shape that a general strike would do more harm than good. I do not care how smart he is, and at this time of financial depression I believe that it would be impossible to get as good a scale of wages again as we have now, and therefore a general strike would be detrimental to our men. I am not in favor of Debs' request."

Mr. Garland of the Iron and Steel Worker said: "We were unable to form an effective organization as long as the Pullman shops were working on the wages which we were paid. As long as A. R. U. strike have we been able to do anything. In our organization we have had and still have great strikes, both in sympathy and for grievances."

"I am opposed to a general strike now, because we now have a certain scale of wages adopted by arbitration and if we strike that scale of wages will be broken and at this time of financial depression I believe that it would be impossible to get as good a scale of wages again as we have now, and therefore a general strike would be detrimental to our men. I am not in favor of Debs' request."

He was not in the start, not even recognizing us, and now he wants to shift all the responsibility off on us and blame us for losing the strike. Another thing, the Knights of Labor is in favor of a council and not of a monarchy, as Debs favors. This country will not stand that kind of thing. I do not care how smart he is, he cannot win. I can call out the iron and steel workers, but I can see no favorable results, and therefore, I oppose the resolution."

Mr. Evans then said: "If the local organization of the American Federation of Labor that agree to this business, the A. R. U. would not have handled this strike. I am opposed to the resolutions and any action in that regard now."

## WHO WILL BE THE ARBITRATORS.

In the Pullman Arbitration Plan Now On.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Senator Kyle says the president has given an indication as to whom he will select as members of the arbitration committee, except to ask the Knights of Labor who they preferred as arbitrators.

Two arbitrators other than the commissioner of labor should be judges of the court or business men, in reply to which they stated that they preferred business men, they had no recommendations to make as individuals.

## PULLMAN WON'T TALK.

He Visits New York City But Is Mute as to the Strike.

NEW YORK, July 13.—George M. Pullman was at his office in the Mills building today accompanied by ex-Secretary of War Lincoln. Mr. Pullman positively refused to discuss the strike situation. Word was sent to him asking if he would consent to an arbitration such as President Cleveland proposes. He declined to answer.

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## A BLOODY BATTLE.

Two Strikers Were Killed and Six Others Wounded at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 13.—A bloody battle took place at 11 o'clock today between the strikers and a company of regulars. As far as can be ascertained two strikers were killed and six wounded. Shortly before 11 o'clock Division Superintendent Wright ordered an engine and two flat cars to clear the track along Front street.

Fearing that an attempt would be made to shoot the engineers and firemen, a company of regulars under the command of Captain Roberts were ordered to accompany the train. As the train reached 1st street a number of strikers who were concealed on the roof of a big building in the vicinity of the county jail opened fire on the engine. The regulars returned the fire and two strikers were killed and six others wounded. None of the soldiers were injured. The firing attracted hundreds of angry strikers to the scene, and it was with difficulty that they were persuaded by cooler heads not to attack soldiers. Marshal Baldwin frantically raised his hand and ordered the crowd to disperse. He called upon them in the name of the United States to return to their homes and prevent further bloodshed.

## WIMAN RELEASED.

His Millions Got Him Out of Jail—He Pays Up \$30,000 Bail.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Judge Herrett has granted an order admitting Erastus Wiman to \$30,000 bail. The bond was signed by Charles B. Rouse, a dry goods merchant, and Mr. Wiman was released.

## TWO TOPEKA CONVICTS.

Seek Release from the Penitentiary After a Partial Term.

The state board of pardons today listened to the story of two Shawnee county colored men who want to get out of the state penitentiary.

W. I. Jamison argued their cases before the board of pardons. One of the men, William Fisher, was sentenced July 17, 1889, for nine years, for burglary by Judge Guthrie. His crime was breaking into and stealing a \$2 pair of shoes from the shoe shop of W. J. Baldwin.

The other man, William Starks, also colored, was sentenced January 4, 1888, by Judge Guthrie, for a term of ten years, for assault with intent to kill. Starks shot a Topeka expressman at a country dance. It is now claimed the shooting was accidental.

## LOCAL MENTION.

Secretary of State R. S. Osborn, his son Carl, A. M. Harvey and C. J. Dolbe have returned from a two weeks' outing in the Big Horn canon, about forty miles above Sheridan, Wyoming.

Prof. and Mrs. H. Stoepelworth of St. Johns college at Winfield are visiting for a few days with the family of Hay, C. F. Graebner of the German Lutheran church. They are on their wedding trip and are accompanied by Mr. Paul Stoepelworth of St. Louis.

Ben Hoyt and Allen Hunter, the two boys charged with burglarizing the house of the former's aunt, Mrs. John Hoyt in North Topeka, were acquitted in Justice Cullen's court today. Although there was some very strong circumstantial evidence against the boys, it was not strong enough to warrant their being bound over.

## ACOLD STORAGE HOUSE.

One Is Just Being Finished by the Messers Ice Company.

A new thing for Topeka, one that has been needed a long time. The Messers Ice company are just finishing five large cold storage rooms in connection with their ice factory, on the corner of Second and Polk streets. The temperature will range in the storage rooms from 38 degrees and downward. Mr. Wm. Mosser of the company extends an invitation to any one who is interested in the cold storage question, or who has anything to store, to call and he will show them through. He has now quite a large amount of eggs and butter stored for Topeka merchants. He says that it is necessary they have room enough to add two or three more rooms. A JOURNAL representative went through with one of the men this morning and found it to be the coolest place in the city.

## TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Furnished by W. F. Federns, Broker in Grain, Provisions and Stocks, Real Estate Building, Corner of Seventh and Jackson Streets.

State Building, Corner of Seventh and Jackson Streets.						
JULY 13.		Up & High	Low	Close	Sett.	Y.
WHEAT—	July..	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
	Sept..	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 7/8	58	58 1/2
	Dec..	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 3/4	60 3/4	61 1/2
CORN—	July..	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43	43 1/2
	Sept..	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 3/4	42 3/4	43 1/2
	May..	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
OATS—	July..	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30	30 1/2
	Sept..	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
	May..	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2